WESTERN RECORDER.

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REVIEW.

"A candid Examination of certain Doctrines laid down and contended for by the friends of Sabbath Mails; or a brief inquiry into the religious character, obligations and powers of the government of the United States, the rights and privileges of our citizens, the tendency of the christian religion, and the danger to be apprehended from the prevalence of infidelity: By the Spirit of Seventy-Six." Ithaca, 1829.

(*Continued.*)

The writer of the pamphlet before us is by no means belabouring a "mere man of straw." The leading object of his remarks is one of the deepest national interest. It is one which should be most dear to the heart of every Christian and every honest man. Ignorance in relation to this subject can no longer be winked at. It is high time for the friends of God, and the lovers of the common weal, to inquire into the full length and breadth of the religious character and duties and privileges of the nation; lest with their own hands they should, in the exercise of their elective franchise, sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and barter away their dearest privileges for a song.

The venerated Washington, in his farewell address, lays it down as an axiom, that "religion and morality are the indispensable supports of all those dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity." This was the general opinion of the patriots of the revolution, who fought, and toiled and bled, and literally prayed to the God of heaven, for the establishment of their cause. Were they mistaken? Did they conduct the revolutionary struggle on wrong principles? And have their wise successors, at length, after half a century, discovered that the unexampled happiness and prosperity of this nation, has been built upon a wrong basis? Must the general govrenment literally wield "*pains and penalties*" and "*disqualifications*" against a numerous class of our fellow-citizens, who would hesitate about refusing to break the Sabbath? But we cannot enlarge. Let the people read and think for themselves. A few grains of common sense will outweigh worlds of sophistry; and common sense alone is sufficient to decide the merits of the matter before us.

In our last, we gave, in the words of the writer, a summary view of the leading and distinctive sentiments of this new class of politicians. The second chapter, which takes up the first article of this singular creed, we here present entire:—

CHAPTER II.

Examination of the first Article in this New System.

Having placed before the public, in my first chapter, the leading sentiments of that class of politicians who would exclude christianity from the government, I shall, in this chapter, discuss the question, whether the United States, in their national capacity, are a christian people, and as such bound to acknowledge the authority of the christian religion.

The religion of the earth may be divided into Pagan, Mahomedan, Jewish and Christian.

None will pretend that we ought to be considered a nation of Pagans, Jews, or Mahomedans. We must either, then, be a nation of Christians, or of infidels. But would the sons of America be willing to be denominated an infidel nation? This I cannot for a moment believe. The great majority of the people still venerate the religion of their fathers, and the infidels in our country know this too well to bring the question to an issue on this point. Instead of doing this, they would amuse us with a fanciful distinction between the nation, and the people of whom the nation is composed, and would endeavour to persuade us, that whatever may be the religious character of our citizens, still, in our political capacity, we are not a christian nation, and are not at liberty to acknowledge the authority of any religion. It may have a tendency to expose the sophistry of these men, if we should inquire what a republican government is, and from whence it derives its authority. It will be perceived by a reference to the title of our laws, that every legitimate act of our government is nothing more nor less than an expression of the will of the nation. All proceeds in the name, and on the authority of the people. By what logic, then, can it be proved that there is such a radical difference between the religious character of the people at home, and the religious character of that same people in "Congress assembled?" Or in other words, if the religious character of the people of these United States, when they are dispersed through the nation, be that of a christian people, what is there to change that character when it is expressed through their representatives in Congress? The celebrated Burke once remarked, that "those who were Christians in England, seemed to become unbaptised when they went to India." But these new politicians would persuade us that this christian nation should not only become unbaptised, but should assume the garb of infidelity, the moment it assembles at Washington to transact its political business.

But we are gravely told by these men, in support of this strange distinction, and of the doctrines connected with it, that the people of these United States have adopted a written constitution; that they have not, in that instrument, acknowledged the authority of any religion, and consequently cannot, in their political capacity, be a christian nation, or acknowledge the authority of the christian system.

I will here admit, that the people (so far as human power is concerned) have an original right to establish for themselves such form of government as they may choose, and that their original will, fairly expressed, when exercising such right, is binding upon the government. But it is not true, (as is strangely supposed by some), that the written constitution is the only thing to be appealed to for determining what the public will was at the time of organising their government.

The constitution, so far as it goes, is the highest evidence of the original public will; but that instrument is to be considered only as the great outlines of the national compact; and when it is either silent, or doubtful in its construction, on any fundamental point, other evidence of the original public will is admissible, and must be resorted to, for determining its construction or supplying its deficiencies.

It could not therefore be inferred, though the constitution were silent on the subject, that it was the public will of the framers of our government to cast off the authority of the christian religion.

The primitive fathers of the American people descended from a christian nation, and most of them emigrated to this country for the sake of religious liberty, which they considered infringed by the arbitrary establishments of Great-Britain. When they came over, they brought their christian institutions and religious attachments along with them. While they were colonies, they uniformly manifested their belief in, and love for, the christian system; and when they cast off their foreign yoke, and engaged in the war of the revolution, they made frequent public professions of their reliance upon the providence of God, and of their faith in the LORD JESUS CHRIST. In 1776, when they were entering upon the struggle for independence, we find the Congress of the United States adopting a resolution for a national fast, in which they use the following appropriate language: "*Resolved*, That it becomes the indispensable duty of these hitherto free and happy colonies, with true penitence of heart and the most reverend devotion, publicly to acknowledge the over-ruling providence of God. Congress, therefore, desirous to have people of all ranks and degrees duly impressed with a solemn sense of God's superintending providence, and of their duty devoutly to rely, in all their lawful enterprises, on his aid and protection, do earnestly recommend, that Friday the 17th of May next, be observed by the said colonies, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer; that we may, by a sincere repentance and amendment of life, *through the merit and mediation of Jesus Christ*, obtain his pardon; and if our unnatural enemies, continuing deaf to the voice of reason and humanity, are inflexibly bent on war, it may please the LORD OF HOSTS, the GOD OF ARMIES, to animate our officers and soldiers; earnestly beseeching him to bless our civil rulers, and the representatives of the people, preserve and strengthen their union, inspire them with an ardent, disinterested love of their country, and direct to the most efficacious measures for establishing the rights of America; that he would graciously bless all the people, and grant that a spirit of incorruptible patriotism, and PURE UNDEFILED RELIGION, *may universally prevail*."

This public recognition of the christian religion was renewed frequently during the war. Devotion to GOD, and reliance on his providence, were then the order of the day, and the nation waited for help from on high.

Under this view of the character and feelings of the men who obtained our liberties and organised our government, nothing short of an explicit declaration on their part could justify the belief, that they would cast off the authority of God, and trample under foot his holy religion, the moment they had obtained their liberty. No such explicit declaration can be found; but on the contrary, we find that the convention who framed our constitution, after they had recognised the christian Sabbath as a day of rest, by excluding it from the days given to the President to return the laws submitted to him for his signature, acknowledged Jesus Christ to be the LORD of themselves, and of the people whom they represented. By turning to the close of the constitution, you will find the following interesting words:—"Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the 17th day of September, in the year of OUR LORD 1787." Here let me ask, who was it that the illustrious Washington and his compeers, when acting for the states in forming that instrument, acknowledged as their LORD? Was it not the Lord Jesus Christ, the same Saviour who was publicly recognised and worshipped by the Congress of seventy-six?

The constitution, then, explicitly recognises JESUS CHRIST as the Lord of this highly favoured nation; and the conclusion is irresistible, that its framers, and the people who adopted it, intended that the government should be a christian republic, free from all *religious tests*, and *religious establishments*, but under the moral discipline and salutary regulations of the word of God.

Reader, what think you of the character of this nation? Are we a nation of Pagans, Mahomedans, Jews, Christians, or Infidels? One of these characters certainly belongs to us. The nations of the earth will regard us just as we are, without reference to the insinuations of demagogues and intriguers; and the God of nations, who trieth the reins of the children of men, will fix his eye upon us; from whose gaze none of the workers of iniquity may hide themselves.

[*To be Continued.*]

COMMUNICATION.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT THE WEST.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—The valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, or region west of the Allegany mountains, is a section of country so interesting to the patriot and christian, that letters from those who have emigrated thither from the eastern states, communicating any information respecting the moral or physical state of that country, are received and read with pleasure. I am one of those who have exchanged the blessings of old and well regulated societies, for the pleasure of seeing this western wilderness blossom as the rose, and of contributing my feeble instrumentality to form in this country, those literary, benevolent, and religious institutions, which are the glory of the eastern states. I rejoice to learn that I am not forgotten, but followed by the prayers and best wishes of many of your readers; and should you think proper to give my communications a place in your valuable paper, I should be able to fulfil many a promise of correspondence when I had arrived at my place of destination, which otherwise, for obvious reasons, it will be impossible for me ever to perform.

There are two routes generally travelled in coming to this country; one by the way of New-York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, and thence down the river Ohio. This is the shortest and speediest, when the water is high enough to allow steam-boats to run up the river as far as Pittsburgh. This is the case in the spring and fall, when you can travel from Boston to Louisville in ten days, a distance of 1200 miles. The other route is by the way of Buffalo and Lake-Erie. Thence we can cross the state of Ohio from Erie (Pa.) to Pittsburgh, or from Cleaveland or Sandusky to Cincinnati. On both routes the steam-boats and stages render the travelling pleasant and expeditious; and the country upon this latter route presents at different seasons a scenery truly delightful. This is especially the case with respect to the portion of it which lies between the two Miami rivers, between Dayton and Cincinnati. This appears to be the garden of the state. It is intersected by a canal, now extending from Dayton to the river at Cincinnati, and which will probably be extended to the lake at Sandusky in a few years; and thus the state of Ohio will be furnished with two canals, each being over 250 miles in extent, and connecting the waters of the western lakes with the western rivers.

When an eastern traveller arrives at Cincinnati by the last mentioned route, two things affect him with surprise. He is introduced into a city, whose paved streets, massy piles of brick buildings, and hum of business, make him feel more as if he were in a section of the city of New-York, than in the western country. This city contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing in population. From its local situation and natural advantages, it justly deserves to be called the New-York of the west.

The next object which surprises the traveller, is the Ohio river, the grand thoroughfare of this country. This, during a part of the season, is a noble river, from a half mile to a mile in width. Its current is about three miles an hour; and it bears off upon its bosom immense numbers of arks and flat boats, containing the produce of the country, and conveys it, almost without effort, to the market at New-Orleans. The steam-boats, which are almost all of the high pressure, greatly enliven the scene. The rapidity with which they dash through the water is astonishing. They have made the trip from New-Orleans to Louisville, against the strong current of the Mississippi and Ohio, in less than nine days, a distance of 1500 miles, and which, before the introduction of steam-boats, was a voyage of three, four, or six months. Heavy articles can now be brought from Philadelphia here, for a cent per pound.

The ready markets for the products of this country, and the facilities for transportation, have given an astonishing impulse to the business transactions, and not only prevented that depression which is felt in New-England and other places, but brought so much money here, that the country has never prospered in a pecuniary respect as during the few last years; and the advantage which the application of steam to the propelling of boats has been to this country, and will be for time to come, is incalculable. But the scene is greatly changed, when the water in the river falls as it usually does in the summer months. The river almost disappears, and is fordable in many places.—The rise and fall of water in a few weeks is often above sixty feet, in perpendicular height. Boats are often seen sailing through the streets of many of the villages situated on its banks. Your's,&c. W.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. XII.

The next treaty is unique in its character; but all its provisions are in accordance with the principles of preceding compacts. It forcibly illustrates the change in the condition and prospects of the Cherokees, which had then commenced and has been constantly increasing.

Treaty of the Cherokee Agency, or fifteenth Compact with the Cherokees.

TITLE.—"Articles of a treaty concluded at the Cherokee agency, within the Cherokee nation, between Major-General Andrew Jackson, Joseph M'Minn, Governor of the state of Tennessee, and General David Meriwether, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs, head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation, east of the Mississippi river, and the chiefs, head men and warriors of the Cherokees on the Arkansas river, and their deputies, John D. Chisholm and James Rodgers, duly authorised by the chiefs of the Cherokees on the Arkansas river, in open council, by written power of attorney, duly signed and executed, in presence of Joseph Sevier and William Ware."

Here, surely, are parties, commissioners and agents enough to make a treaty; but the preamble, occupying an octavo page and a half, is still more remarkable. It declares, that in the year 1808, a deputation from the upper and lower Cherokee towns went to Washington; that the deputies from the upper towns signified to the President, "their anxious desire to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilised life, *in the country they then occupied*;" that the nation at large did not partake of this desire; that the upper towns wished, therefore, for a division of the country, and the assignment to them of the lands on the Hiwassee; that, "by thus contracting their society within narrow limits, they proposed to begin *the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government*; that the deputies from the lower towns wished to pursue the hunter life, and with this view to move across the Mississippi; that the President of the United States, "after maturely considering the petitions of both parties," wrote to them on the 9th of January, 1809, as follows:—"The United States, my children, are the friends of both parties; and, as far as can be reasonably asked, they are willing to satisfy the wishes of both. Those who remain may be *assured of our patronage, our aid, and our good neighbourhood*. Those who wish to remove, are permitted to send an exploring party to reconnoitre, &c." That in the same letter, the President added—"When the party shall have found a tract of country suiting the emigrants, and *not claimed by other Indians*, we will arrange with them and you the exchange of that for a just portion of the country they leave, and to a part of which, proportioned to their numbers, *they have a right*;" and that, in conclusion, he told the emigrating Cherokees, that the United States would "still consider them as our children," and "*always hold them firmly by the hand*."

The preamble states further, that "the Cherokees, relying on the promises of the President of the United States, as above recited," explored the country west of the Mississippi, made choice of land to which no other Indians had a just claim, and were desirous of making the proposed exchange of country.

"Now, know ye," concludes the preamble, "that the contracting parties, to carry into full effect the before recited promises *with good faith*, and to promote a continuation of friendship," &c. &c., "have agreed and concluded on the following articles:"—

ART. 1. The chiefs, head men and warriors of the whole Cherokee nation, cede to the United States all the lands lying north and east of the following boundaries." [The line here described left out a considerable tract of land, which fell to Georgia.]

ART. 2. The Cherokees also cede certain lands which fell into the central parts of Tennessee.

ART. 3. A census to be taken with a view to ascertain the number of emigrants; that is, the number of Cherokees who wish to remove across the Mississippi.

ART. 4. The annuities to be divided between the remaining and the emigrating Cherokees, in proportion to their numbers respectively.

ART. 5. In consideration of the lands ceded in the first and second articles of this treaty, the United States agree to give an equal quantity of land, acre for acre, between the Arkansas and White rivers, within certain boundaries mentioned.

This article closes with the following words:—"And it is further stipulated, that the treaties heretofore made between the Cherokee nation and the United States *are to continue in full force* with both parts of the nation; and both parts thereof are entitled to all the immunities and privileges which *the old nation enjoyed*, under the aforesaid treaties; the United States *reserving* the right of establishing factories, a military post, and roads, within the boundaries above defined."

ART. 6. The United States to make full compensation for the improvements on land within the Cherokee nation, which shall have belonged to the emigrating Cherokees, and to furnish flat-bottomed boats and provisions for their removal.

ART. 7. Improvements on lands ceded to the United States to be paid for by the United States. There is a provision also, in this article, that the profit of the improvements mentioned in article sixth, shall be applied to the benefit of poor and decrepid Cherokees.

ART. 8. To every head of an Indian family, residing on the lands ceded by the Cherokees in this treaty, shall be allowed a section of land, that is 640 acres, provided he wishes to remain on his land thus ceded, and to become a citizen of the United States. He shall hold a life estate, with a right of dower to his widow, and shall leave the land in fee simple to his children.

ART. 9. Both parties to enjoy a free navigation of rivers.

ART. 10. The Cherokee nation cedes to the United States certain small reservations, without the present limits of the nation.

ART. 11. The boundary lines to be marked.

ART. 12. No whites to enter upon the lands ceded, till the treaty "shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, and duly promulgated."

ART. 13. The treaty to be in force as soon as thus ratified.

The treaty was signed on the 8th of July, 1817, by ANDREW JACKSON, and the other commissioners, and by thirty-one chiefs and warriors for the Cherokees, who expected to remain east of the Mississippi, and fifteen chiefs and warriors for the emigrating Cherokees, in the presence of nine witnesses. It was ratified by President Monroe and the Senate.

It would seem as though the public affairs of the Cherokees had been so ordered by Providence, as to present the very strongest conceivable exhibition of the obligation of treaties. It has usually been thought, that if a single plain stipulation were made between two nations, and duly ratified, this would bind the parties. I am now examining the fifteenth treaty with the Cherokees, every one of which is perfectly consistent with every other; and they all unite in leading to the same conclusion. As if this were not sufficient, the personal character and political consistency of our most prominent statesmen, not only lend their aid to confirm these national compacts, but are actually personified, as it were, and embodied in the treaties. It may be doubted whether there is a similar instance in the annals of mankind.

General Washington, soon after the organisation of our national government, laid the basis of our Indian relations, in perfect consistency with the principles and practice of the early settlers and colonial rulers. Mr. Jefferson was a member of his cabinet, and doubtless intimately conversant with these fundamental measures. The five first Presidents of the United States made treaties with the Cherokees, all resting on the same acknowledged principles. Mr. Jefferson, the third President, having pursued the policy of General Washington on this subject, with more undeviating zeal than on any other subject whatever—being about to retire from the chief magistracy, and standing midway between the era of 1789, and the present year, wrote a fatherly letter to the Cherokees, giving them his last political advice. This letter is preserved by them in their archives. A negociation is held with them, on their own soil, or, as the title has it, "within the Cherokee nation," under the direction of the fifth President of the United States. The letter of Mr. Jefferson is produced and incorporated into a treaty. It is therefore adopted by the people of our land, and approved as among the national muniments, erected for the defence of our weak neighbours. What adds to the singularity of the transaction is, that this letter, reaching backward and forward through five administrations, is adopted in the fifth, by a negociator, who is now the seventh President of the United States: Thus bringing all the weight of personal character and political consistency to support as plain stipulations as can be found in the English language, or any other. May it not be said, then, that the case of the Cherokees has been prepared by Providence, that we may show to ourselves and to the world, whether *engagements can bind us*; or whether the imagined present interest of a small portion of the American people will transform itself into a Sampson, and break national treaties by dozens, and by scores, "*as a thread of tow is broken, when it toucheth the fire?*"

If this case should unhappily be decided against the Cherokees, (which may Heaven avert!) it will be necessary that foreign nations should be well aware, that the people of the United States are ready to take the ground of fulfilling their contracts, so long only, as they can be overawed with physical force; that we, as a nation, are ready to avow, that we can be restrained from injustice *by fear alone*; not the fear of God, which is a most ennobling and purifying principle; not the fear of sacrificing national character, in the estimation of good and wise men in every country, and through all future time; not the fear of present shame, and public scorn; but simply, and only, the fear of bayonets and cannon.

But what does the letter of Mr. Jefferson, thus adopted and sanctioned, and made the mouth-piece of the nation; what does this letter, written after much deliberation and much experience, and on the eve of quitting public life, say to the Cherokees? It says, that the United States will always regard both branches of the Cherokee nation as *their children*. (A good father, I suppose, does not tell lies to his children, nor break his promises to them; especially promises that have been often repeated during the lapse of forty years.) It says that the Cherokees of the Arkansas must not enter upon lands *claimed by other Indians*, thus admitting that the wildest savages have a claim to lands. It says, that all the individuals of the Cherokee nation *have a right to their country*; and, therefore, if a part of the nation surrenders to the United States its rights to lands east of the Mississippi, it must receive from the United States a right to lands west of that river. It says, that those Cherokees who wish to remove, may emigrate with the good wishes and assistance of the United States, and that those *who remain, may be assured*, (yes, *assured* is the word of Mr. Jefferson, adopted by General Jackson), "*may be assured of our patronage, our aid and good neighbourhood.*" It would be difficult to make any comments upon this passage, which would add to the impression it cannot fail to make upon every fair and honourable mind.

The preamble says, that the Cherokees *relied upon the promises* of the President of the United States, and took their measures accordingly. Why should they not rely upon his promises? No President of the United States had broken faith with the Indians. But if these very promises, and a thousand others, should now be broken, there will be an end of reliance on our promises; and out of tenderness to my country, and that we might not be unnecessarily reminded of the infamy thus laid up in store for future generations, I could heartily wish that none of our public functionaries may ever hereafter make a promise to an Indian.

WILLIAM PENN.

Painful as are the reflections contained in the following article, they are, we fear, but too well founded. May the perusal lead to salutary consequences:—

From the Boston Recorder.

THE INFREQUENCY OF REVIVALS.

It cannot have escaped the notice of any intelligent christian observer, that for many months past, there has been a remarkable infrequency of revivals in the United States. We speak more particularly of the congregational and presbyterian connections, because our intercourse is principally with them, and our knowledge of their condition more perfect. But we apprehend the same remark will apply, to a great extent, to those other denominations which believe in revivals, and which have hitherto been favoured with them. Allowing for the increase of population within twenty years, for the greater number of churches and ministers, and for the vastly more numerous facilities for circulating intelligence of revivals which do occur, we apprehend that the last year must be considered as the most marked of all the twenty for an alarming spiritual drought. Only a few, small and transient showers have fallen on the whole heritage of the Lord in the land. In very few instances indeed, has there been a copious and continued shower of divine influence. For a long time, "the heavens over our heads" have been "brass, the earth beneath our feet as iron, and the rain of our land powder and dust."

We state our general impression, as aided by recollection and a hasty recurrence to these years, without making a thorough examination. For evidence of the present and recent state of the churches, we refer to the pages of religious journals. Two and three years ago, detailed accounts of revivals were read in our columns almost weekly. Now, they are exceeding rare. The same is true of those short notices and paragraphs, which are copied freely from one paper to another. We refer also to the published narratives, collected at various public meetings. Besides, the frequent meetings of Conferences, all the State Associations and the General Assembly have had their annual meetings, since the first of May past, and their narratives of the state of religion have been published. With one voice they say, "Few revivals have occurred, and there is a general suspension of the influences of the Spirit." The General Assembly reported not a small number of churches and congregations which had been watered; but what were they among such a multitude as they reckon from Maine to Missouri and Louisiana, and from the Atlantic to the lakes? They were but as a few drops to the ocean. The extensive Association of Massachusetts reported scarcely ten places, where any signal work had been wrought; and every other state of New-England joined her in her lamentations. We also refer every inquirer on this subject, to his personal acquaintance, to his private correspondence, and to all the modes in his power of learning the true condition of the churches. We shall be much surprised, if any such person can thus look abroad through the country, and yet doubt the correctness of our statement.

It has been made a question, whether this remarkable suspension of divine influences should be distinctly and prominently noted, in our journals, in the narratives of public bodies, in the preaching of ministers and the conversation of Christians. Would it not be better to be silent respecting facts so dishcartening to believers, and affording such occasion for triumph to the opponents of the evangelical faith? For ourselves, we have no doubt that silence and reserve would be highly inexpedient. If the withdrawing of the Spirit is one of the greatest judgments of heaven, the churches and ministry should know it and lay it to heart. If there have been sinful causes of the evil, they should be searched out and removed. If the Spirit is ever to return to us in mercies, we must pray for the blessing; but never ask for favours till we feel our need of them, and the churches will not cry mightily unto God with one voice till they see the general dearth. But what will the opposers of revivals and of experimental religion say? Must we expose to

them the nakedness of the land? Why not? We must calculate upon their opposition, whether we speak or be silent. It is all one to them, whether we pipe or mourn. If we rejoice in revivals, they call it delusion. If we lament the want of them, they say unto us, "Where is now your God?" Caution and prudence are needful; but we cannot conceal from eagle eyes the humiliating fact. We have precluded ourselves from the opportunity. We have adopted the custom of reporting and publishing the state of the churches at our public meetings. When we convene, we must make our statements, and make them truly. A true statement shows that revivals are suspended; silence would tell the same tale.

But let the world know *what we mean*, when we say revivals are suspended. We do not mean, in this case, that the converts in former revivals have gone back to iniquity; or that the churches are rent with animosities and divisions; or that our communion tables and houses of worship are deserted; or that our ministers are dismissed and rejected in great numbers; or that benevolent enterprises are abandoned or forgotten. It is still true, and thanksgiving is due to the God of all grace for it, that "with scarcely any exception, the churches are at peace. Public worship and ordinances are generally well attended; and meetings for conference and prayer are kept alive. Bible classes are common, and Sabbath schools almost or quite universal." A unitarian editor says, "These facts he should think among the best indications that religion prospered." These are the "other signs, to which he imputes quite as much value [as to revivals], which indicate the increase" of religion, and not its decline. But we are not satisfied with the form of godliness; nor with the spirit of christianity in a languishing condition. We believe that a whole congregation of the impenitent may sit regularly and seriously under the ministry of the gospel, and yet be dead in sin, and ripening every Sabbath for deeper condemnation. We believe churches may walk in all the ordinances of the Lord, with real sincerity and faith at heart; and yet be in a comparatively lukewarm state of feeling, having lost their first love, and being conformed to this world in an awful degree in spirit and in practice. We believe that congregations in this condition, and even the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, are sunk into a state of awful declension, and are like the heath in the desert, not knowing when good comes. Here is the difference. Unitarian religion gives full evidence of flourishing, when its professors and others attend on preaching and public worship, and iniquity does not particularly abound. We, on the contrary, do not consider the forms of worship as constituting the life and power of godliness. With us, religion is in a state comparatively low, if Christians are not lively in their graces, prayerful and devoted in their lives, abounding in every good work, and holding forth the word of life before men with convincing power. If in a whole congregation, there are none to inquire, "What must I do to be saved?" If the multitude with one voice make excuse, and remain thoughtless and secure without an interest in the Saviour, then do we say the Spirit is withdrawn and the harvest is past.

But our chief concern is with our churches, and not with those who decry revivals and ridicule the converting influences of the Spirit. And it is our solemn conviction that God has a controversy with his people, which it becomes them to lay deeply to their heart, before the Lord can return to them and revive them again.

A FEARLESS AND NOBLE SPIRIT.

If any men are, under God, destined to be the salvation of our country, from the fearful wastes of infidelity and intrigue which are produced in high places and in low, by the political demagogues of the land, they must be men of candour, good sense, honesty, true patriotism—men who love their country better than they love themselves, and who will speak and act at all proper times with fearless intrepidity. "The following sentiments," says the Philadelphia (Episcopal) Recorder, "frankly avowed by Mr. Grimke, of Charleston, S. C., on the eve of a political election, at which he was one of the candidates for office, reflect equal credit upon himself and his country:"—

As to Sunday mails, I am their enemy, and thank God that I am. I need not say that I shall do my duty, whatever that may be, in a calm, rational, dignified manner; though I may not be able "to bring out Charleston in style," or to obtain "an overwhelming majority." The conclusion, that I am a friend to the union of church and state, is a specimen of logic which I hope will be treasured up in some cabinet of curiosities.

I have the honour to be a temperance society man, and therefore a friend to the liberties of the people. My witnesses are the election shops, that dishonour our city, and degrade the men who are polluted by them, below the condition of slaves. The tyrants, whom a few people have to dread, are those, who, styling themselves republicans, corrupt the elective franchise, by means of liquor and money. They are equally hateful and contemptible in the eyes of the virtuous citizen. *They are pirates*, and carry the brand of *Pamcides* on their foreheads. For myself, I trust that no man will imitate such examples to insure my election. Let not our country be thus dishonoured.

With regard to the trade in spirits, I consider it both useless and pernicious; but I shall certainly never advocate unconstitutional measures for the attainment of my end; nor am I friendly to violent and sudden changes, in the abolition of evils.

I owe it to the gentlemen associated with me in the Executive Committee of the Temperance Society to say, that we agreed nearly two months ago, that in the present state of public sentiment, it was not advisable to petition either the legislature or council, for an abolition of licenses; and that it was better to wait until the public mind, becoming more enlightened on the subject of the uselessness and pernicious tendency of spirits, should be prepared to feel the importance of auxiliary laws. To these principles of conduct I shall be faithful, on the score of duty to God and my country, estimating political consequences to myself, as the small dust of the balance.

Let me say a few words as to the election and the office. I am no party man, and I care and understand so little about election tactics that I have not shown this publication to a single person, nor consulted any one as to the expediency and propriety of the measure. I have no objects to attain by success except the opportunity of serving the public. I have nothing to lose by the failure but unwelcome responsibility. If any man supposes that I shall be disappointed and mortified, by the election of the other candidate, he knows me not. Such pieces as your correspondent's disturb my equanimity no more than missing a standing advertisement from its usual place. To lose the election, will interfere with my ordinary current of business and happiness as little as to be told that the carrier has not left the newspaper. Personally, I shall rejoice at not being chosen; and can, with right good will, be thankful to my fellow-citizens for preferring another.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS S. GRIMKE.
Charleston, Sept. 4th, 1829.

TEMPERANCE.

STRONG DRINK FOR AGED PEOPLE.

The following judicious and practical remarks are from the pen of an aged and venerable clergyman, the Rev. Joseph Vaill, of Hadlyme, Conn. They are presented for publication, in the hope of exciting many of our respected fathers to reconsider the opinion which has been so generally adopted in this community, that the stimulus of strong drink is beneficial under the infirmities of declining years.

To one who delights to reverence old age, it is humiliating to the last degree, to see so many, who were once respected, bringing dishonour on themselves as soon as they enter the vale of life. If the popular doctrine is fallacious, it is time it should be generally exploded:—

"I have been repeatedly told, since I have been on the decline of life, that it is for the health and comfort of aged people, to make a moderate use of strong drink, as they are commonly the subjcts of many painful infirmities. Perhaps I might have given some credit to this assertion, had not observation and experience fully convinced me of its falsehood and danger. After I had reached three score years and ten, I found no infirmity to be lessened, no degree of strength to be restored, by a moderate use of this beverage. And having for several years past observed entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, I have experienced a greater share of health and comfort, and by the blessing of God, I have been enabled, almost constantly, to perform the laborious services which attend the ministry, though I have lately entered on the seventy-ninth year of my age. It is my fixed opinion, that no class of men are more injured, even by the moderate use of ardent spirits, than the aged and infirm. It has an unfavourable bearing upon the animal system, for old people to make use of strong drink. Though it may produce momentarily, an agreeable excitement, yet it causes too rapid a circulation of the blood, to pass with safety, through old and contracted veins. And the agreeable sensations which it occasions, are only preparatory for a deeper depression of spirits to succeed. It bears a striking resemblance to those dark stormy clouds which frequently follow the bright shining of the sun in a squally day. Nourishing food and wholesome drink, are much more conducive to the health and comfort of aged persons, than stimulating liquids. Moreover, at no period of life are persons in greater danger of becoming drunkards, insensibly, than in advanced years. Their intellects are weakened, their judgments impaired, and yet their appetites continue as strong or stronger than when they were young, and they have much less ability to keep them under due restraint. Nor are they generally able to engage in those laborious exercises, which are calculated to carry off the hurtful effects of spirits by perspiration. Hence it has often happened, that persons who had been moderate drinkers for many years, and were classed with the temperate, have to the astonishment of their acquaintance, become drunkards when on the decline of life.

"I knew a man some thirty-five or forty years ago, who was favoured with an uncommonly robust constitution, and for many years it was his practice to drink one quart of rum a day when engaged in farming, or other laborious business. Nor was he ever known to discover any symptoms of intoxication more than the man who drank his half pint per day. But as soon as his age and debility prevented him from pursuing his former labours, a moderate dram would overcome him, and his intellects were so weakened, he did not know his own children, and survived but a few years over seventy. And I have noticed that it is common for persons, who have for many years made a free use of ardent spirits, when advanced in life, to fall into a state of *idiotism*."

FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CON.

Mr. Bates, an agent of the American Temperance Society, is now in this county, for the purpose of forming auxiliary associations, and promoting the general objects of the Society. It is a favourite plan with the active friends of temperance in this state, to obtain from among our population of 300,000, ten thousand who will pledge themselves against the use of spirits. It being conceded on all hands that *example* has been an efficient promoter of *drunkenness*, it may reasonably be inferred that an important point will be gained by securing such an amount of example and influence in favour of *abstinence*. Nearly one-sixth of the whole number has already been found in the county of Litchfield; and the counties of Middlesex, Hartford, New-London, and Tolland, are rapidly filling up their quota. In this county, comparatively little has been effected. A few feeble irresolute associations have existed here and there for a year or so, but they are permitted sadly to languish.—Mr. Bates has succeeded in forming a society of 50 or 60 members in Danbury, embracing some of the most respectable inhabitants of the place, and it is contemplated to hold a meeting in that town in order to form a county society. We wish the cause abundant success, although it is questionable whether as many *pledges* can be obtained among us as from some of the neighbouring counties.—*Norwalk Gaz.*

USE OF COGNIAC.

We should remember, that if our use of *calomel* or *arsenic*, which are potent medicines, should be likely to make our neighbors and families so fond of the poison as to endanger their lives, though we ourselves might be wise enough to aviod danger from it, yet on their account we should banish the snare. I have a good vessel and steerage, and am an expert sailor, and can therefore cruise about in *Brandy Bay* without being drawn into the whirlpool of intemperance, but some of my less skilful neighbors, seeing me sail so pleasantly, may be tempted to go a pleasuring upon the same deceitful bay, and may be lost. If my example encouraged them to the venture, I should have cause of regret.—*Columbian Star.*

A CHURCH DESOLATED.

A correspondent of the Col. Star, speaking of the church in his town, at a certain period, says: "We had a few brethren left among us, but they became wedded to their bottles, and that cruel vampyre drove them from the church, and to an untimely grave. About the same period a minister of the gospel, who had been much respected, settled with us in the pastoral relation, and we congratulated ourselves on the happy connexion. The church loved him, and the world esteemed him, and usefulness seemed to await his labours. But it was whispered to me before long, *your preacher loves rum too well*. I was vexed at the insinuation, and considered the charge a groundless imputation. But alas! it was not long before we had painful proof of the fact, by seeing him drunk in the pulpit! What a day was that to me!"

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Missionary Herald.

CEYLON.

Letter from Dr. Scudder, dated at Panditeripo, Jan. 1, 1829.

Labour at Santillipay.—My labours, except at the station, have been principally confined to the village of Santillipay, during the last three months. In addition to the regular religious exercises held there on Sabbath evening for more than a year past, I have lately held occasional meetings on week days, and visited more or less from house to house. Much of the seed of the word has been sown there by Seehumparapullay, teacher of the New-York Spring school, and his labours have been attended, I hope, with good effect.—Things have appeared so encouraging, as to induce me to make an attempt to form a native christian congregation. This attempt has been partially successful. The articles are as follows:—

1. We renounce all trust in Paramaseevun, and other false gods and idols. We believe in Jehovah, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; three persons, but one God.

2. We promise that we will not go to heathen temples, rub ashes, or conform to other vain ceremonies common among the heathen. We believe in Christ only as the Saviour of sinners.

3. We promise that we will abstain from work on the Sabbath, and that we will attend the house of God on that day to hear his word.

To these articles, eight persons, in no way connected with me, have signed their names, and several others have expressed a wish to do the same. Of those who have signed them, four are heads of families. How far any of them may be affected with a sense of divine things, I hope hereafter to be better enabled to judge.

With those who sign the above articles, the members of the church in that village, with myself, make the following covenant:—

"We, the minister and members of the church of Christ, promise to consider you who sign the above agreements, as our friends. We promise, when called upon, to visit you and your children when sick; and in case your friends refuse to bury you when you die, we will do it."

In this village, truth has apparently taken a deeper root than in any village around me. And though most of those who have signed the above agreement, or wish to sign it, may be no more than speculatively convinced of the truth of christianity, great good is effected; inasmuch as they leave off the abominations of heathenism, and attend where Jehovah is worshipped. They are, humanly speaking, better prepared for the influences of the Holy Spirit.

Proceedings at the Feast of Pulliar.—As the great feast of Pulliar has lately been celebrated throughout the country, I was desirous, during the time of it, to have some of the ridiculous subjects mentioned in his history brought before the people. For this purpose, I had some of it put in such plain Tamul as could be understood by the common people, and had it read from house to house, as well as in meetings among them.

In consequence of our reading this, the two brahmins in the neighbourhood were very angry, and prophesied the destruction of those who read it. The people also at first said that either their mouths would become worm-eaten, or they would be destroyed.—As they, however, have seen none of the effects which were prophesied, they say that Pulliar's history is false. It is probable that about thirty persons in Santillipay, who observed his fast last year, have lately neglected it.

Nothing has a greater tendency to weaken the confidence of the people in their religion, than bringing the hidden things of darkness to light. The little which we have been enabled to do in this respect in this district, has, we have abundant reason to believe, had this effect.

May christians pray with fervency for the destruction of a religion so dishonouring to Jehovah.

My congregation on the Sabbath, at the station, varies very little from year to year. I have still to regret the great want of any desire in the people near me to hear the word of God. Most of those who attend are children, schoolmasters, and other interested persons. It is a pleasing fact, that in some of our school bungalows, in some of the villages, a number of people seem disposed to attend.

Respecting my schools I have but little to add, in addition to what I before stated, excepting that I have been obliged to curtail in some measure, in consequence of the want of funds.

MR. WOLFF

Arrived at Jerusalem, Jan. 7, in very indifferent health. That of lady Georgiana seems to have been confirmed, by the hardships to which she was subjected on her journey; sometimes making her way on foot, sometimes on a donkey; at another upon a dromedary, and again "with her husband in a basket bound upon a camel." She appears to possess great intrepidity for a woman of her rank, and to have submitted to all the hardships of a journey through the desert, with cheerfulness. She persisted to give the word of God to Turks, with her own hands, in spite of the apprehensions of Christians at Gaza. Mr. Wolff maintained his characteristic manner in addressing a company of Bedouins—"You have now time to repent, for the Lord Jesus Christ, who came from heaven to die for our sins, and was crucified by the Jews, will soon come again in glory, and with great power, to reign in the city of Jerusalem, surrounded by Jews believing in him; and then all those who tell lies, and rob, and whose heart is not new and clean, will be cast into hell." With great seriousness they asked me, "When will Jesus come?" I answered them according to my most internal convictions, "In a very few years!" [Mr. Wolff is a millennarian, one who expects Christ will reign *visibly* in person, on earth.] The Bedouins replied—"Prayer is no more in the earth; but tyranny;" which reminded me of Is. v, 7—"And he looked for judgment; but behold oppression," &c.

CHEROKEES.

The last Missionary Herald contains intelligence from the Cherokee mission, as late as the 8th of August. The church at Brainerd, which, in July, 1828, consisted of 19 members, including the mission family, embraced in July last, one year from that time, 34 members. Nineteen of them were natives; two were blacks, and one a white, exclusive of the twelve who belong to the mission family. An increasing attention is paid at this station to the means of grace, and there are ten additional persons who give some evidence of a change of heart. The schools contain, besides the children of the mission families, 25 Cherokee boys, and 27 girls, studying arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, &c.

"During the last year, (says Mr. Elsworth), I think the children have made greater proficiency than during any year previous. The examination of the schools was attended on the 5th inst. by upwards of 100 persons, many of whom were from among the most respectable in the nation, and were able to judge of the attainments of the scholars. All were gratified so far as I can learn; and there is no doubt but the schools are regarded with much more interest by the people now, than formerly. We hope that the instruction given the young, will, in many instances, have a happy influence on the mind of the parents. The school also brings the people more within the sound of the gospel, and gives us more influence.

"*State of Morals.*—The moral condition of the Cherokees is certainly improving. Temperance societies are forming, and men of influence and authority are using the power vested in them to promote morality. A case occurred last spring, where one of the judges of the circuit court, on finding the air in the court-house strongly impregnated with whiskey, directed his sheriff to follow certain suspected persons to their haunt in the woods, and destroy the whiskey. He succeeded, and was in the act of pouring it off on the ground, as the men appeared. By the same judge six men were fined *fifty dollars* each for gambling, and one was fined for profaneness."

Carmel.—Mr. Thompson writes from Carmel, under the above date, that the number of natives in the church at that station is 26.—With regard to the progress of truth he adds:—

"Two persons stand as candidates for admission to the church, and two others give satisfactory evidence of piety. These four, we trust, will ere long join the people of God. The general deportment of the members of the church, is, we think, in a good degree worthy of their high and holy profession. Most of them are constant, and appear to be conscientious, in their attendance on public worship; although in several instances, they walk six or seven miles. There is also apparent, at the present time, an increasing attention to preaching, in this vicinity. Several, who do not yet give evidence of piety, manifest some concern for their salvation. Our last communion season, (July 20), was one of far more solemnity than any other season of the kind during the present year. After the ordinary services several persons came forward to be conversed with on the subject of religion. After particular conversation with each of them respecting their own exercises and the nature of the new birth, they were commended by prayer to Him who has the hearts of all men in his hands.

"*State of Morals.*—The cause of temperance is rapidly advancing among this people. To those who have resided here for several years, the change is very obvious and encouraging. A Temperance Society has been recently formed at this place on the principle of total abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors, except as a medicine, and prohibiting its being kept in our houses, or bought or sold by any member of the family, excepting in the case mentioned above. Fourteen individuals subscribed their names to the constitution before it was taken from the mission-house. The moral condition of society naturally becomes better as intemperance disappears. There appears also to be much promptness and a good degree of justice in executing the laws, and adopting the regulations established for the benefit of this nation."

Haweis.—Mr. Butler writes from this station under date of August 3d, as follows:—

"The church at Haweis was organised about three years ago. On the first of July last, it contained 38 members, exclusive of the mission family, 36 of whom were Indians. Twelve were admitted during the previous year. Seven persons are now candidates for admission to the church, and of seven others hopes are entertained that they have been born again.

"Last winter, a woman, probably 90 years old, who had received instruction from Mr. Huss, came twenty miles, expecting to be baptised. She appeared well in every respect, excepting that she expressed an unwillingness to renounce conjuring. She had for years been a conjurer. In June she came again, and told us she was perfectly willing to renounce all conjuring. She said it was a deception, and she was fully determined never to practise it again. She wished her friends to know she had forsaken the practice, and given herself to the Saviour. She was then baptised.

"We have good reason to believe there is a gradual increase of knowledge among the members of the church; but there are some obstacles to a rapid growth in knowledge. Among these are the destitution of a good interpreter, and the scattered state of the inhabitants. There are generally meetings at three or four different places on each Sabbath, within the limits of the church. These are mostly conducted by Cherokee members. How much instruction is given no one can tell. As far as I am able to learn, such meetings are conducted in an orderly manner, and the church has repeatedly experienced fruits of them by accessions to its number. Had I an interpreter, I should make arrangements to visit these meeting places in rotation. But as it is, if I visit them, it must be without the ability to preach to the people.

"Since the organisation of the church, there has been no time when inquirers or persons under conviction might not have been found within the bounds of the church. The notoriously wicked have received instruction in righteousness. Their own confession is, "When we meet, we close our frolic by fighting; but when the members of the church meet, they part in peace and friendship." When under the influence of liquor, they will say, "We know we are wicked, and are doing very badly, and are in the road to hell;" and will sometimes add, "We intend to go there."

"*School.*—Last spring two of our oldest girls left the school. They could both read in the testament and easy lessons, and write a little. One of them is married to a white man, who is a member of this church. The other lives with her parents, and sustains a good character.—Eight are now considered members of the school; all of whom read in the testament, and five of them write. Six of these have acquired the whole of their education here, and the other two had received very little instruction before they came. We cannot expect that the influence of these girls will have any great immediate effect on their acquaintance; but I believe in each case, it is calculated to elevate, in some degree, the families with which they are connected. There are fifteen applicants for admission into the school, which we could not expect, unless the Cherokees were pleased with it. Probably if these were admitted, the number of applicants would be increased.

"The school at Haweis was never designed for a large one. As many scholars as the health and other circumstances of the mission family permit, have been taken into the family and received board and instruction."

THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Massachusetts.—An agent of the Am. Bible Society has recently visited Cape-Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. The Falmouth Bible Society has undertaken to see all the destitute families in Barnstable county supplied with the holy scriptures in nine months. This Society has adopted measures to procure funds, 600 bibles and 300 testaments, and the services of two agents. At Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, a Bible Society was formed, which with the assistance of Rev. Mr. Payson, and a few friends in the north part of the island, has undertaken to supply all their destitute families in six months. The Marine Bible Society of Nantucket having been for some time, nearly or quite extinct, a Female Bible Society was formed, which has given assurances, that all their destitute families should be supplied in one year.

Charlotte Co. Va.—The monthly concert of this county resolved, on the 1st Monday of September, "That we, citizens of Charlotte county, will make our best efforts to raise two thousand dollars, for the circulation of the bible in the state of Virginia, before May, 1831; and that the ministers of the gospel in the county be appointed agents to carry this resolution into effect." More than $400 was subscribed on the spot.

Jefferson Co. Ind.—The Madison Bible Society lately resolved to supply this county within 12 months. Pleasant and Campbell townships, lying in other counties, were also included. For the expense, $70 was raised on the spot; and for the labour of exploring and supplying, individuals offered their services gratuitously, for the whole field.

Fairfield Co. Conn.—The Bible Society of this county met Sept. 15th. After addresses, it was resolved to pay the monies collected the past year into the treasury of the Parent Society, and to raise within two years the sum of $3,000, towards enabling this Society to supply all the destitute families in the United States with the bible within that period.

Tolland, Conn.—The inhabitants of this town have cheerfully subscribed $173.80 for the special effort, with a fair prospect of respectable additions.

From the New-York Observer.

ROMISH COLLEGE.

In a late Washington paper, I see the advertisement of the Georgetown college, giving an account of its course of study, terms, advantages, &c.

"The course of ordinary studies is completed in *six* years; at the end of which, if the scholar have made sufficient proficiency, he may receive the degree of bachelor of arts."

The circumstance, however, which more particularly arrested my attention, was the following paragraph:—

"As the members of the college (i. e. the officers, I suppose) profess the catholic (meaning the *Romish*) religion, the exercises of religious worship are catholic. But members of every religious denomination are received; of whom it is only required, that they respectfully assist at the public duties of religion with their companions. Were not this enforced, no proper order, such as should be found in large literary institutions, could exist in the college."

I will merely remark, that this is probably the only college in the country where students of other denominations are "required to assist at the public duties of religion," without regard to the wishes of their parents; and that should protestant parents, who believe popery to be a great error, entrust their children to this seminary, they must not be surprised, if their "reverently assisting at the public duties of religion with their (popish) companions," according to the imposing forms of that sect, six years of their youthful life, should make them at the end of their collegiate term, zealous and bigotted Romanists. In such matters, men reap as they sow. L.

Agency in the Mediterranean.—The former accounts from Mr. Anderson, give his progress up to the 13th of April, at which time he was on the point of starting for the Morea. Letters have recently been received from him, bearing dates down to the 28th of May, when he and Mr. Smith, previously mentioned as accompanying him, were at Napoli di Romania. They had visited Corinth, Sycion, Nemea, Egina, Poros, Hydria, and the southern part of Argolis. At Egina, which place they left on the 25th, and where they met with the Rev. Mr King and the Rev. Mr. Robertson, they remained ten days, having frequent interviews with the Greek rulers, and receiving the most respectful treatment. From Napoli, Mr. Anderson was expected to proceed immediately to Argos, Tripolitza, and some other important places in the Morea, and subsequently through the gulf of Salonica to Macedonia, if time should permit and a safe and convenient passage could be had. He hoped also to visit Smyrna before his return.—*Miss. Herald.*

Forty thousand Widows have been burnt alive in India, since Dr. Carey first set his feet upon its shores, a little more than thirty years since! This appalling fact was stated at the annual meeting of the General Baptist Association, by Rev. W. Pickering, of Nottingham, Eng. As it is in the power of England to prevent these murderous sacrifices, Mr. Pickering inquired, whether, when prayers were offered by British Christians for the conversion of India, the reply of the Almighty would not be, "Your hands are full of blood."—*Ch. Watch.*

Green Bay Mission.—Movements in favour of the immediate renewal of this highly interesting mission have of late been very energetic and decisive, and its prospects are opening with very inspiring promise. Rev. Mr. Cadel has arrived at the field of his labours, and is probably already established with most of the mission family in a commodious house hired for the season. The necessary documents were in his hands, for obtaining immediate possession of a valuable lot of land, secured to the society by the department of the U. States for Indian affairs. *Ch. [Epis.] Reg.*

New Orleans.—The church has rejoiced in the bestowment of the gospel ministry on the French protestant popululion of New-Orleans, by the introduction of Mr. De Fernex, a devoted preacher from France. He was in New-England some two years since, to solicit aid in the erection of a house of worship. The recent and sudden event of his death has cast a gloom over these happy anticipations.

Voluntary Agencies.—Rev. Mr. Patten, of the city of New-York, has returned from his tour in the western part of this state, as agent of the American Education Society. He travelled in two months from 1200 to 1500 miles, and preached or addressed assemblies 59 times. Expenses for travelling, $44.44. He obtained 49 temporary scholarships, and two permanent, of $1000 each, amounting to $5,675. He and Mr. Cornelius together obtained 23 scholarships, amounting to $1,725; of which, if we reckon one half to Mr. P., it will give as the result of his agency, $6,537,50. If the 62 1-2 temporary scholarships be continued, as they probably will be, for seven years, and we add the two permanent ones, the amount will be $33,762.50. Mr. Cornelius, separately from Mr. P., also obtained ten temporary scholarships. The result of the whole therefore is, that within two or three months, there have been secured in the western district, 82 temporary and two permanent scholarships, amounting to $8,150; or, if the temporary continue seven years, $45,150. It is hoped also, "that as many as 50 young men will have been induced to commence a course of study for the ministry from hearing the sermons and statements." The object of voluntary agencies was also urged by these gentlemen, at the anniversary of the Western Education Society; and several clergymen pledged themselves for an agency of one or more months.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first anniversary of this institution was celebrated in the methodist church in Duane-street, on Tuesday evening, the 23d September. A large congregation attended. After the meeting had been opened by singing and prayer, the report was read. Rev. Professor Durbin, of Augusta college, Ken., then delivered an able and animating discourse, adapted to the occasion, founded on Rev. xiv, 6. After which a collection was taken up to aid the objects of the society, amounting to $107.—*N. Y. Chr. Adv.*

Labourers few.—At a meeting of the General Associaton of New-Hampshire, Mr. Storrs said he went to Andover, the other day, to engage five or six of those who are soon to leave that institution, to labour in Massachusetts as missionaries; but he was informed that there had already been 200 applications this season, for ministers. Surely the harvest is great, but where are the labourers?—*Ch. Mirror.*

Young Men.—A number of the clergy in the city of New-York have agreed to preach a series of discourses especially designed for the young. They may be expected to commence early in November, on Sabbath evenings, at the south Dutch church, Exchange-place.

Rev. Philip Lindsley, President of the University at Nashville, Tennessee, has been elected President of Dickinson College, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Neill, and it is believed he will accept of the appointment.

Dr. Joseph Mechlin, sub-agent at the colony of Liberia, has been appointed by the Board of Managers of the Society colonial agent; to fill

the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Dr. Randall.

The North Consociation of Hartford County, Conn. have resolved, urgently to recommend to all their churches, that they take up a collection annually for the Domestic Missionary Society of that state; and the members pledged themselves, collectively and individually, to use their influence to carry the resolution into effect.

Receipts into the treasury of the Am. Board of Foreign Missions. From Aug. 15th to 31st, $2935 12, of which $2625 54 was from auxiliaries. Also, $314 in legacies. From August 31st to Sept. 15, $2708 92, of which $2050 75 was from auxiliaries. Also, legacies & donations in clothing, &c.

Receipts into the Am. Tract Society, New-York, during the month ending Sept. 15: Donations, $749 85; for tracts sold, $3197 35; total, $3877 20.

HOME MISSIONS.

Central Agency.—The Board of the Central Agency met last week, at the time appointed, in this village. We understand that great unanimity prevailed in their deliberations; and that an address from the Parent Society will soon be prepared as a general circular. It gives us pleasure to be able to add, that Rev. Mr. Cushman, of Manlius, has been chosen by the Parent Society as Corresponding Secretary of the Agency, to the entire satisfaction of the members of the Board.

It is needless to say, that there is nothing in the idea of an agency, which presumes in the least to *bind* individuals or bodies of Christians to resort to it, for the transaction of their business. All are of course free to dispense their charities when and where they please—free as air; and the field of benevolence is boundless. On the other hand, the most entire and undoubting confidence will be reposed in the Board of the Agency, made up, as it is, of clergymen and laymen of acknowledged liberality and distinction, selected from three or four contiguous presbyteries.

We love the cause of home missions. Whether they are conducted by extensive societies or agencies, or by ecclesiastical bodies, it matters little, comparatively speaking, as to the final result. The sincere friends of the Redeemer may become cheerful co-workers in the wide fields of effort, without the least necessity of falling out by the way. Unanimity and brotherly kindness should ever accompany such efforts, that the prayers of the church be not hindered; that a lively heart-feeling interest may be taken by the builders of our wastes; and that those who there sow in tears, may at length reap in joy. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

The Synod of Albany met at Schenectady Oct. 1. Dr. Niel, general agent of the Board of Education of the General Assembly, presented the subject of his agency, and a resolution was passed approving of the object and plan of the Board. Mr. Ellis also presented the claims of the state of Illinois, and a select committee was appointed to report thereon. The Board of Missions within the bounds of the Synod have organised themselves as an auxiliary to the American Home Society and the General Assembly's Board.—*N. Y. Obs.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: OCTOBER 20, 1829.

One of the most delicate and painful duties which ever devolves upon an editor, is that of exposing the lukewarmness of Christians, in a time of declension; especially, since many who have fallen into such a state, will not be exactly prepared to receive the truth in the spirit of christian meekness and simplicity. But what of this? Let the truth be told faithfully and fearlessly, even though the messenger himself should finally prove a cast-away.

A state of lukewarmness is a state of great guilt and danger. Multitudes have fallen into it unawares. Where, we had almost said, is the christian disciple, who is now entirely clear of this charge? How many, too, who are ready to acknowledge their condition, are really too indolent to escape from it! Their confessions, so often repeated, may be little else than shreds of self-righteousness. Even those among us, who are not quite at *ease* in Zion, seem to be waiting for each other. All special efforts for the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom drag along heavily, as if half paralysed. Private christians, and elders, and ministers, and editors, all seem more or less to be visited with the general disease. All would doubtless be glad to see some change for the better, if it would come of itself. All would be glad to witness another revival, if it only might be promoted without self-denying effort, united, persevering, heartfelt, believing prayer. Possibly, all are pretending to pray for a revival. But alas, for prayer, without effort. Will the physician heal the sick man, that refuses to take the medicine prescribed? Shall the house of the Lord be repaired without materials? And shall not the work cease, so long as the builders are idle? But all are not idle. O, no; the christian community was never more active than now. All are deeply engaged. Every man is busy, and full of perplexity. All his powers are actively employed. The question then returns—*In whose cause* are we labouring? The question comes with emphasis—Are we actively serving that God, in whose hands our breath is; or are we serving the god of this world? It is time for a solemn pause. If the children of the redeemed fall into the service of the wrong master, what will become of the interests of the kingdom; where will be their recompense of reward?

Christians complain much of the increasing progress of infidelity; but there is one cause of it which has not sufficiently attracted their notice. We allude to the extensive circulation of hireling political papers—papers devoted to party politics, without regard to sound sentiments or unvarnished facts. The country is literally flooded with such publications, which by the power of *reiteration*, are exciting a sure, increasing, deadly influence; yet Christians are patronising them, almost without exception or distinction.

Sabbath Memorials.—The General Association of New-Hampshire, at their late meeting, recommended to the churches in their own connexion, and churches in other states connected with the delegation then present, the renewal of memorials to Congress on the subject of Sabbath mails. This is as it should be. We hope that all the friends of the Sabbath will follow the spirit of this example, till all the "pains and penalties" inflicted by the government against sabbath-keepers shall have been removed.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—From the minutes of the several annual conferences of the methodist church, for 1829, just published, it appears that the whole number of conferences (including one in Canada) is eighteen, and that they contain 382,679 whites, 62,814 coloured persons, and 2250 Indians; total, 447,743. Total number of members last year, 417,436. Increase, 20,305.

The number of travelling preachers is 1697; superannuated, 120; total, 1817. Total last year, 1642. Increase, 175.

Brown Professorship, at Andover.—We mentioned a short time since, the election of Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Boston, to the Brown professorship of ecclesiastical history and pastoral theology in the Andover Seminary. We learn by the eastern papers, that he declines the appointment, and that the election has now fallen upon Rev. R. Emerson, of Norfolk, Connecticut.

New Church at Albany.—The Albany papers mention that the new edifice for the fourth presbyterian church in that city, under charge of Mr. Kirk, is nearly completed. It is located in the Colonie.

Beauties of Slavery.—An individual advertises a runaway slave in a Charleston paper, to be delivered to him at "Liberty-Hall." He adds:—

"*Will* may be known by the *incisions of the whip on his back;* and I suppose he has taken the road to Coosahatchie, where he has a wife and five children, whom I sold last week to Mr. Gillespie."

Bible Effort in Fairfield co. Connecticut.—Fairfield county has recently engaged to raise $3000, within two years. Gov. Tomlinson was chosen president of the county society.

Mr. Frost's Oration.—An oration, of an interesting character, before the alumni of Middlebury College, by Rev. Mr. Frost, of Whitesborough, is just published and for sale at the bookstore of the publishers of this paper.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims, for October, contains—*Communications:* An Examination of the three principal Schemes which have been devised for explaining away the language of Christ and his apostles, on the subject of sacrifices and the remission of sins: Remarks on a Review of Milton's Christian Doctrine, in the Christian Examiner. *Reviews:* Review of Prof. Stuart's Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, in the Christian Examiner: Two pamphlets on the controversy between the First Parish in Cambridge and Rev. Dr. Holmes. *Miscellaneous:* Extract from a charge by Rev. Dr. Emmons: Rules for a profitable Sabbath: Progress in Sin: Views of Unitarians respecting the Sabbath: Examination at Andover. *Notices*, of Dana's, Sprague's, Rood's, and Fairchild's Sermons, and of Winslow's Lectures on the Trinity.

Genius of Universal Emancipation.—The publication of this paper is resumed, after a temporary suspension. The editor has now an associate, and his paper has a beautiful appearance.

One glass of brandy a day, says the New-England Palladium, is equal to $25 a year.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—Some years ago, I rose early in the morning, on a certain occasion, and left home before family prayers, because my business abroad was urgent. Arriving early at the place of destination, I hurried to the merchant's row, and called on a christian brother in reference to the object before me. "Wait," said he, "a little time, till I retire to my family for the morning devotions." I did so, but shall remember the incident while I live. My object had been to *save* time; yet here I lost it, and was hindered the full amount that would have been required to worship with my own household. At this period, something like a religious atmosphere was perceivable among the business men; and one could not visit the place without feeling reproved and instructed. Three years ago, Mr. Editor, the thriving village where you live presented a similar appearance. It did my heart good to go there. But now—alas how changed! All are in a hurry; all seem to be pressed for time. I wonder if many of them are not contriving to save it by neglect of prayer?

Your's, &c. F.

The narrator of the above is a New Englander.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—I have lately made a visit to Mr. Bartlett's High School, kept in the vicinity of this village. The arrangement of the school, and the system of instruction, can scarcely fail of producing the most happy results. The attention of Mr. Bartlett to his young pupils, and the kind, familiar intercourse between them and their several teachers, awaken in their young bosoms feelings both of confidence and affection. Under these feelings they attend to their studies; not as to a task which they are compelled to perform, but with a desire to improve their own minds, and give pleasure to their teachers. The plan for keeping their clothing, and for morning washing and weekly cleansing, is such as will teach each youth the importance and necessity of personal care, and of neatness and cleanliness. They lodge on very neat and comfortable single couches, well arranged, all in one room, and under the eye and in the hearing of the principal. By this means all improper and corrupting intercourse is wholly prevented; and the youth are not exposed to form bad habits through the influence of bad example. I could not but exclaim, on viewing the arrangement of this school, how happy had it been for the present acting generation, had such schools been general twenty years ago. For one, I am persuaded that Mr. B. deserves well of this community; and I most heartily wish him that encouragement, which shall give success to his important and benevolent enterprise.

A tribute unknown to Mr. B. from

A PASSING VISITOR.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

The arrivals at New York, last week, brought London papers to the 8th of September, fourteen days later than had been before received.

Russians & Turks.—The intelligence from the seat of war is extremely contradictory. It however, is now certain, that the intelligence of the fall of Constantinople was premature, as was also the account of the battle of Kirk Kilissa. According to some of the statements, the Sultan continues to act with unabated confidence and vigour; while others represent him as much intimidated and deeply anxious for peace. There can be no doubt that a very factious and disorderly spirit has manifested itself in his capital.

The accounts from the Russian army were, that the head-quarters continued at Aidos; but the scouts of the advanced guard had appeared within eight hours march of Adrianople. From this statement it would appear that the advance of the Russians had been very small, since the last accounts. If Count Deibitsch was in command of a force sufficient to justify the leaving of armed fortresses in his rear, it would seem natural that he should proceed by rapid marches, and in the flush of victory, to the attainment of his great, ultimate object. The omission to do so must imply either that his force has been overrated, and that it is inadequate to the taking of Constantinople, or that he is a commander possessed of less prudence and capacity, than his previous success had given him the credit of possessing.

Constantinople, August 11.—Our situation becomes more and more critical. Each day is marked by new successes on the part of the Russians; and the Sultan, unable to stop their victorious career, will be obliged to yield and appease the discontent of his subjects, who are impatient for peace. The exasperation is general, and since the last fire broke out, several plots have been discovered that tended to reduce the city to ashes. Janissarism re-appears, and does all in its power to increase the danger of the impending storm. The Porte, however, continues its preparation for defence. All the faithful are invited to take arms; and the divan assemble daily. The ministers of the foreign powers have frequent conferences between themselves and the Reis Effendi, and the couriers arrive or start every moment. The Sultan left Terapia on the 9th, with the Prophet's standard, to go to Ramis Tchiflick, where he is to assemble a formidable army, but as yet there are only 12,000 men in this last place. Other troops have also been sent to Karaburna, where the Seraskier has gone himself, because it is feared the Russians will disembark on that point.

Bucharest, Aug. 16.—The Grand Vizier is said to have fallen into disgrace, and to be recalled from the army. This man, who executed with the greatest punctuality the order to commence offensive operations, which was given him from Constantinople in June, in spite of all his remonstrances, now trembles for his life. It is no wonder if many of the Pachas and great men of the Turkish empire wish for a change of things, in order to be free from such despotism.

There is a report from the frontiers of Wallachia, that the Russian corps of observation had suffered severely by a sally of the Turks from Shumla; that they had been driven from their positions, with the loss of 6000 prisoners, and been obliged to retreat to Jeni-Bazar.

The Grand Duke Constantine had fallen into disgrace with his brother Nicholas, and it was affirmed he had been ordered to quit the Russian dominions. The cause was said to be his tyrannical treatment of the Poles.

Great-Britain.—It does not appear that the government of Great-Britain is about to take any active measures to repel the advances of the Russians in the east. It is doubtless difficult for the ministry to do so. Driven to the exertion of their utmost energy and vigilance, to supply ways and means to pay the interest of the public debt, and menaced by the smothered discontents of Ireland, they can feel but little relish to incur the hazards of a continental war.

The alarm respecting the harvest in England, in consequence of the wet weather, proves (as usual) to have been unfounded. Some injury had been sustained; but there appears, on the whole, to be a full average crop, and the harvest was nearly finished. The price of wheat had fallen in all the markets. [This news has had its effect on the New-York market. The Daily Advertiser, of Saturday last, quotes western wheat at 8s6 to 9s; and western flour at $5.25 to $5.50.]

From Smyrna.—A letter from Smyrna, dated the 10th of August, has been received by an arrival at Philadelphia. The writer says—"We are all quiet here, notwithstanding the Russians must be very near Constantinople. The Grand Sultan makes every effort to meet the coming storm; but the fact is, his day is passed, and his subjects evince great, very great reluctance indeed, to face the enemy; and this is not wonderful; they think the Almighty has decreed the fall of their empire, and they are fatalists in the strongest sense of the word. The Sultan will lose Constantinople, but I do not think he will be taken by the Russians. He has long since declared, that if the Russians advanced near Constantinople, and he cannot oppose their entrance, he will burn it, and retire into Asia Minor, and carry on the war; that his ancestors won Constantinople by the sword, and that by the sword it must be taken from him. The European ministers have done their utmost to induce him to treat with the Russians; but he is not to be moved: He is deaf to all their arguments."

The Smyrna Courier, of the 9th August, contains the decree of the Sultan, which orders a levy *en masse*, in consequence of the approach of the Russians.

The National Assembly of Greece was opened at Argos on the 24th of July.

The Walls of Constantinople.—The walls on the land side of Constantinople are about five miles in length, from the castle of Seven-Towers on the Marmora, to the northern point of the Golden-Horn. There are three lines, each being eighteen feet from each other. They are, in most places, entire, and they are still surmounted by their ancient battlements and towers, one hundred and eighteen in number.

Destitute Condition of the Greeks.—The Hellenic Society of Paris receives daily letters from unfortunate Greece, which depict the destitution in which their oppressors left the country when they quitted it. The hordes of Ibrahim Pacha carried away with them from the Morea every tool or instrument of iron they could find. The Greeks, therefore, cannot cultivate their lands for want of ploughs, pickaxes, and spades; they cannot build for want of hatchets, saws, and hammers; they cannot forge for want of anvils and sledge hammers, nor make tools for want of files and vices. The Hellenic Society has appealed to the generosity of those who can spare what the Greeks stand so much in need of, and has appointed a depot for their reception.

Execution of Four Brothers!!—Perhaps in the annals of crime no instance will be found on record similar to that which occurred in this town yesterday; namely, *the execution of four brothers, convicted of the murder of their own brother-in-law!* Their names were Thomas, Edmund, Nicholas, and Pierce Wallace. They died without a struggle. They made no declaration at the place of execution of their guilt or innocence.—*Clonmel (Ireland) Adv. Aug.* 29.

Quick Coining.—At the mint in London, there are eight presses, which on occasions of emergency can all be put in action, and each press coins forty sovereigns in a minute, making 320 sovereigns by the eight presses in a minute, or equal to 19,200 in an hour. Allowance must, however, be made for the breaking of dies, &c. As many as 150,000 sovereigns per day have been coined.

Total Defeat of the Spanish invading Expedition.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser, of the 3d inst. announces the receipt of a letter in that place, dated Sabine, September 7th, which states that the Spanish invading force had *been totally defeated*, with the loss of their baggage, cannon and money. A few only escaped to sea, the remainder were slain. Some of the disaffected old Spaniards, who were approaching to join the invaders, had also fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, with their money. All was quiet at Texas.

It will be perceived that the above intelligence is six days later than the news received by the Matilda, which arrived at Baltimore last Tuesday week direct from Tampico. It is no doubt correct, from the fact then communicated, of the intention of Gen. St. Anna to attack Tampico in a few days.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

DOMESTIC.

Nominations—Oneida County.—The Jackson republicans of this county have nominated Eli Savage, Elisha Pettibone, Linus Parker, Itha Thompson, and Arnon Comstock, as candidates for members of the Assembly; and the Anti-Masons have nominated Thomas R. Palmer, Stephen Bingham, Jun. James Dean, Benjamin Hyde, Jun. and William Hubbard, as candidates for the same office.

Edward Bancroft, of Lewis county, is the anti-masonic, and Alvin Bronson, of Oswego county, the Jackson candidate, for member of the Senate, from the fifth district.

Natural Road.—The following article, from the Galena Gazette, (says the Albany Daily Advertiser), records a singular fact, the passing of a heavily laden waggon from the waters of the Mississippi, to those, which, through lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are discharged into the St. Lawrence. The country is prairie, without forests or morasses, and as yet very thinly settled. We do not doubt that salt from the Onondaga works will readily find its way to Chicago:—

Galena Enterprise.—Mr. Soulard's waggon and mule team returned a few days since from Chicago, near the southernmost bend of Lake-Michigan, to which place it had been taken, across the country, with a load of lead. This is the first waggon that has ever passed from the Mississippi river to Chicago. The route taken from the mines was, to Ogee's ferry, on Rock river, 80 miles; thence an east course, 60 miles, to the missionary establishment on the Illinois; and thence a northeasterly course, 60 miles, to Chicago; making the distance from this place to Chicago, as travelled, 200 miles. The waggon was loaded with one ton and a half of lead. The trip out was performed in eleven, and the return trip in eight days. The lead was taken by water from Chicago to Detroit. Should a road be surveyed and marked on the best ground, and the shortest distance, a trip could be performed in much less time; and if salt could be obtained at Chicago from the New-York salt works, it would be a profitable and advantageous trade.

Internal Improvement.—It is stated in the Western Star, that forty miles of excavation and six or eight locks were to be put under contract on the 19th instant; that they comprise all of the Ohio canal remaining to be disposed of, and that the whole is to be completed by the first of April, 1831.

Farmington Canal.—We learn from the New-Haven Advertiser, that the entire line of the Farmington canal is now completed, and freely navigable. The arrival of the first boat through the whole line, at New-Haven, took place on Wednesday the 7th inst. The stability of this work, it is said, has been tested by severe storms, and its abundant supply of water by seasons of uncommon drought. An active and profitable business is anticipated for the ensuing season.

Niagara-Falls.—The *fete* at this place, on the 6th inst. was little short of a failure. The vessel that was to descend the cataract struck upon the rapids, where she still remains; Patch, the jumper, did not jump; and the blasting off of the rocks was but partially successful. There were about three thousand persons present; and the only accident, we believe, connected with the affair, befel the steam-boat Pioneer, while on her return to this port. In passing Black-Rock, this boat ran upon an ice breaker, beat a hole in her bottom, and sunk, in about twelve feet water. The people were all safely landed upon the pier, and the boat has since been raised. Patch jumped on the following day, from a height of eighty-one feet, into the pool below the falls.—*Buffalo Jour.*

Bank Subscription in New-York.—A subscription was opened on Thursday the 8th inst. for the formation of a new bank in this city, to be entitled "*The National Bank*," in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed at the last session. The commissioners sat on that and the two succeeding days, receiving the deposits and signatures of the subscribers, and on casting up the list, the total amount was found not to exceed one-third of the sum required by the act, to constitute the capital, which was to be one million.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Indian Lands.—A treaty was concluded at Albany week before last, between Governor Throop and the first christian party of the Oneida Indians, in pursuance of a law of the last session of the Legislature, by which the Indian title to 2000 acres of land, in the county of Madison, contiguous to the Oneida Indian reservation, has become extinguished. The sum which the state is to pay for this land per acre, is to be fixed by appraisement, under the direction of the commissioners of the land-office. The first christian party of the Oneidas, says the Argus, who contemplate a removal to Green Bay next season, will retain in this state, after the above mentioned sale, about 6000 acres of land.

Removal of the Indians.—In his address, delivered before the Indian Board, in this city, on the 12th of August last, Mr. M'Kenney says—"In regard to the disposition of the *great body* of the Indians within our states, we speak advisedly, when we say that they are *anxious to remove*. The present excitement is occasioned in great part by the opposition of those persons whose interest it is to keep the Indians where they are."

In reply to this statement the Cherokee Phœnix says:—"We now speak of the Cherokees, and 'we speak advisedly when we say,' the great body of this tribe are *not anxious to remove*. It is true a few have emigrated, and some more may emigrate, but it is not because they prefer, or are anxious to remove. Some of them, we presume, consider themselves driven by necessity, and the rest do not care where they live or how they live."—*N. Y. Obs.*

Militia Trainings.—The Connecticut Courant thus notices the abolition, by the legislature of Delaware, of militia trainings in that state:—"We hail this act as the first movement towards a most important national reform; we mean the *abolition of our present militia system;* a system, which does more to interrupt the regular course of industry; to burden and impoverish the community; to introduce intemperance, idleness, profanity, extravagance, and every species of vice, than all the other absurd institutions entailed on us by the inexperience of antiquity."

Theatres.—Within a few years, (says the Montreal Courant), there have been erected four houses of public worship in this city, each of them highly creditable to the place, and occupied by large and increasing congregations, whilst our theatre has been sold by the sheriff, to liquidate its outstanding debts. How is this? Certainly the attendants of theatres pay higher "seat rent," ten times told, than our "church going people" do, and yet we hear of theatrical failures and losses from every quarter; $30,000 sunk in one season by the old Boston theatre; and New-York, after having attempted to support six, at a loss of more than $300,000, is now trying by concentration to support one—the Park. We *guess* the people begin to think that this buying theatre tickets is "paying dear for the whistle."—*Record of the Times.*

Dishonesty.—On Wednesday of last week, says the New-York Journal of Commerce, a merchant in Pearl street sent his clerk, an intelligent lad, 18 years of age, with $500, which he was directed to deposit at a bank in that city, and a check of $1000, which he was ordered to draw, and apply to the payment of notes at other banks. But instead of this he pocketed the $500, drew the $1000, and pocketed that also, and has not since been heard of. He is the son of respectable parents in New-Jersey. By this one act of villany, which cannot escape detection, he has blighted a fair reputation, and entailed upon himself calamities lasting as life.

Yellow Fever.—The yellow fever continues its ravages at New-Orleans. It also prevails at Mobile and at Natchez. From the former place the custom-house, branch bank and printing-offices have been removed; and both places are nearly deserted by their inhabitants.

Cheap College.—By a late catalogue of Jefferson College, Pa. we perceive that the whole charge at that institution, for tuition and boarding for the whole collegiate year, is but $35.

More Gold.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena says—"We saw on Friday last, a lump of this precious metal valued at $300, which was dug up one morning last week before breakfast, on Johnson's farm. The whole day's work amounted to $400."

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. by Rev. Mr. Dagg, *Benjamin F. Cooper*, Esq. of Utica, to Miss *Mary Ann Brantley*, daughter of Rev. W. T. Brantley, of Philadelphia.

At Binghamton, on the 15th inst. by Rev. Mr. Lockwood, Mr. *Daniel B. Butts*, of Rome, a licentiate of the presbytery of Oneida, to Miss *Julia Morris*, of Binghamton.

In the island of Tenos, Greece, on the 22d July, by Rev. Rufus Anderson, Rev. *Jonas King*, to Miss *Anna Aspacia Mengus*, of Smyrna.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 13th inst. Mr. *John Murter*. On the 14th, Mrs. *Gainer*, wife of Mr. William Gainer.

At Boonville, Oneida county, on the 14th inst. after an illness of two months, which she bore with christian fortitude and exemplary patience, Mrs. *Mary C. Hubbard*, wife of William G. Hubbard, and daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Schuyler, in the the 24th year of her age. She died full of the hope of a glorious immortality, inspired by an unwavering faith in the divine Redeemer; the excellence of whose religion had shone nearly three years, with a beautiful lustre, in her example.—*Com.*

At Vernon Centre, Mr. *John Smith*, aged 48. Mr. *Jedediah Brigham*, aged 66.

In Augusta, Maine, on the 8th inst. his excellency *Enoch Lincoln*, Governor of the state of Maine. His death must have been sudden; for the same paper which announces it, contains an account of an address, just pronounced by him, on the occasion of the examination of the academy of Augusta. Gov. Lincoln was in the prime of life, the son of the late Levi Lincoln, attorney-general of the United States, and his brother is the present chief magistrate of Massachusetts.

At Bermuda, on the 25th August, *Daniel Leonard*, Esq. formerly chief justice of that island, aged 80. His death was occasioned by the accidental bursting of a pistol. Mr. Leonard was a native of Massachusetts, a class-mate at Harvard college, with the late ex-president John Adams, and almost the last survivor of the loyalists who were expatriated from the United States for their adherence to the British government, at the period of the American revolution.

At Robinson's Run, Pa. Rev. *John Riddel*, D. D. pastor of the associate reformed congregation in that place, aged 71. He was a native of Ireland, where he also first entered the ministry. In 1794, he emigrated to this country, and was installed over his late congregation in August of the same year.

At Newtown, Pa. Mr. *Ebenezer M'Pherrin*, son of "the late Rev. John M'P., of precious memory in the church of God beyond the mountains." He graduated at Jefferson College in 1823, and designed to prepare himself for the gospel ministry.

In Boston, on the 30th ult. Rev. *Isaac Smith*, aged 80.

HENRY'S COMMENTARY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street, have just received the 4th volume of HENRY'S COMMENTARY, which completes the work. It is comprised in six royal 8vo volumes, the 5th & 6th having been first published. Whole sets of the work can now be furnished, full bound or in boards, at the publishers' prices. Subscribers are requested to call for the volumes which they have not received.

Also, Scott's Bible, 8vo. & 4to: Dr. Dwight's Occasional Sermons: Pitkin's political and civil History of the United States.

They have also received several new School Books, among which are—Lessons on Greek Parsing, or Outlines of the Greek Grammar, by Prof. Goodrich. Very favourable notices of this work have been received by the publishers. The Principal of the Utica Academy writes as follows:—"A work of this kind has long been wanted in our schools; and it is believed that the present little volume will supply the deficiency. The plan of the work is such as every teacher must approve. It begins with the pupil, by parsing in easy sentences the different parts of speech separately, as he learns their inflections, and leads him, by an easy progress of applying each rule of etymology and syntax, as he advances, to a familiar and thorough knowledge of the grammar.—The exercises in mutual translation add much to the value of the work; as experience abundantly proves that these exercises cannot be introduced at too early a period in learning the langtiage."

Also, Wilbur's Astronomy: Secondary Lessons, or the improved Reader: Village Plans, a suitable book for Sabbath school libraries: Sears' Spelling-Book: Cummings' Do. *Utica, Oct.* 20, 1829.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received at the Depository of the American S. S. Union, No. 145, Genesee street, a general supply of the Society's Publications. Schools and Auxiliary Unions can avail themselves of an extensive assortment of the Parent Society's Books, from which to select School Libraries, and replenish their Depositories.

NEW WORKS.

Lives of Adam Wallace and Walter Mills, by the author of Wishart; Wishart; Let it alone until To-morrow, or the Life of Robert Benton; Parting Advice to a Youth, on leaving a Sunday School; Monument of Parental Affection to a dear and only Son; Rowe's Exercises; Obookiah; Ruth Lee, by the author of Wild Flowers; Life of Legh Richmond; Do. Sam'l Pearce; New Testament in paragraphs, by James Nourse, A.M. octavo; Helps to the Gospels; Alexander's Evidences; Union Questions, 1 & 2 vols.; Lessons, printed in large type, on sheets and cards, for the use of Infant Schools; Reward Tickets, with Scripture Texts; Picture Reward Tickets, with a Hymn.

Also, Miscellaneous Books, useful for S. School libraries and families.

All communications for the American S. S. Union may be addressed to the Agent of the Am. S. S. Union, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica. *Oct.* 20, 1829.

NOTICE EXTRA.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their shop, No. 121, Genesee street, a few doors south of Welles' Camil Coffee-House, Utica, the most splendid assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, ever offered in this market, and equal to any made in New-York. Also, the very first rate MAHOGANY CHAIRS, of the newest fashions. They pledge themselves that their prices will be lower than the articles can be bought in the city of New-York, of the same quality.

TILLMAN & BENJAMIN.

Sept. 29, 1829. 39w6

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Of HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

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at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford*, 1829. 37

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Whitesboro' Academy give notice, that the Female Branch of the Academy was opened in said village, on the 20th of August ult. under the instruction of Mrs. ANN NICHOLAS, of Albany.

The Trustees are happy to say, that Mrs. Nicholas possesses all the talents and accomplishments necessary for an instructress, and as such they recommend her to the public.

The Male Branch of the Academy will be opened at the same place, on the 10th of September inst. under the instruction of Mr. HARVEY BLODGETT, late of Amherst College, who comes highly recommended as a man of talents and experience in instructing.

The terms of tuition in the male department, the usual charges in country academies. The female as follows:—

ENGLISH BRANCHES.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain Sewing, and Geography, per quarter, $3.

Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, and History, $4.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Jamieson's Grammar of Logic, and Elocution, $5.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Porter's Analysis of Elocution, Alexander's Evidence of Christianity, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Kaime's Elements of Chemistry, Brown's Philosophy of the Mind, Critical Reading of Milton's Poetical Works, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, and on Political Economy, $6.

MUSIC, including the use of the Piano, $10.

FRENCH, $5.

Writing taught by Mrs. Nicholas, on the Carstairian system.

ELIZUR MOSELEY,
WM. G. TRACY,
LEWIS BERRY,
HENRY R. STORRS,
S. NEWTON DEXTER,
THEODORE SILL,
SETH S. PECK,
AMOS CAMP,
ELON GALUSHA,
BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT,
JOHN FROST.

Whitesboro', Sept. 1, 1829. 35

ALE, PORTER, & BROWN-STOUT.

THE Subscriber makes and keeps constantly for sale, Ale, Porter, and Brown-Stout, of the first quality, in kegs and bottles, corner of Second & Bleecker streets, on the east side of Chancellor Square.

Also, a constant supply of Fresh YEAST.

FREDERICK MARR.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33m3

WANTED,

A FEW additional BOARDERS. A number of young men can have a pleasant seat at table, and the Subscriber's undivided attention; or no charges. Neat and fashionably furnished apartments kept in reserve for transient persons.

E. WOODWORTH.

Utica, August, 1829. 31

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

THIS valuable Publication is now ready for delivery, at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, No. 145, Genesee street, next door above the Great Western Museum. Auxiliary Societies and individuals, who design to supply themselves, are reminded that the work is prepared thus early, to give ample time before the opening of the new year, to have it circulated extensively. All orders addressed to EDWARD VERNON, Agent, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica, will be promptly executed. Terms—*Cash*—To Auxiliary Societies, *or to individuals to sell again*, $3.50 per hundred. *August* 19, 1829. 33

SCHOOL BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, as agents for the sale of ADAMS' ARITHMETIC, continue to supply Booksellers and others with that valuable work, by the quantity or otherwise, on the publishers' terms. In addition to the numerous certificates in its favour, from the most respectable teachers in New-England, heretofore published, the following has been recently given:—

New-Haven Gymnasium, Jan. 16, 1829.

We have introduced Adams' New Arithmetic into our Gymnasium, *as we believe it superior to any other with which we are acquainted.*

S. E. & H. E. DWIGHT.

H. & T. have also a supply of the *Literary & Scientific Class-Book*, embracing the leading facts and principles of science, illustrated by engravings; which is also extensively used in the schools and academies of the eastern states. Also, *Sequel to Easy Lessons.*

They continue to publish *Daboll's Arithmetic*, and offer it, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms. This work has been too long known, and is too extensively used, to require any further recommendation.

Utica, Sept. 22, 1829. 38

POETRY AND MUSIC.

The following beautiful lines, of which Dr. Hawkesworth is the author, are said to have been composed and repeated by him on awaking in the morning, about a month previous to his death:—

In sleep's serene oblivion laid,
I safely pass'd the silent night;
At once I see the breaking shade,
And greet again the morning light.

New born, I bless the waking hour,
Once more with awe rejoice *to be;*
My conscious soul resumes her power,
And springs, my *gracious* God, to thee.

O! guide me through the various ways
My doubtful feet are doom'd to tread,
And spread thy shield's protecting blaze,
When dangers throng around my head.

A deeper shade will soon impend,
A deeper sleep my eyes oppress;
Yet still thy strength shall me defend,
Thy goodness still shall deign to bless.

That deeper shade shall fade away,
That deeper sleep shall leave my eyes,
Thy light shall give eternal day,
Thy love, the rapture of the skies.

Choice of Tunes.—It is not enough that the selection of tunes be made with a general reference to cheerful and plaintive emotions, as indicated by the sharp or flat keys. Every possible variety of sentiment, which is suggested by the words of a psalm or hymn, must be taken into account. Sorrow and joy, grief and consolation, hope and fear, faith and expectation, exist in degrees which are continually varying, and always incommensurable. No scale is competent to measure them; and no art, without the aid of feeling, can ever reach them. As in eloquence, the man who is destitute of personal sensibility can never be truly pathetic; so in song, the performer can never be sure of reaching the heart, unless his own heart is made to respond in some measure to the sentiments he utters. Such tunes, for instance, as *Dundee, Dunchurch, St. Ann's, Barby* and *Lutzen*, are all of the major key, and slow in movement; yet he that would use them interchangeably for the generality of cheerful subjects, would argue at once a great deficiency in musical skill, and almost an entire want of discrimination. Dundee and Dunchurch express different degrees of tenderness: St. Ann's is distinguished for settled, solemn contemplation: Barby can be made to express great varieties of gentle motion, both plaintive and cheerful; but Lutzen is chiefly appropriate to cheerful narration, which is not of a very marked character.

Here, however, is only one variety of structure in one of the two keys above mentioned. Major key tunes are often of a quicker movement, and more tasteful in their melody, and more elaborate in their harmony. And when to this we add, that minor-keyed tunes embrace a similar variety of expression, movement and structure, it will readily be seen that the subject we have here glanced at is one of immense importance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphian.

FEARFUL REBUKE.

The following affecting event is recorded by one who has been called to resign his ministry, and to enter upon his everlasting rest in the morning of life. The truth of it is attested by such evidence as to leave no room for doubt. It is another awful reproof to those parents who deprive their children of the means of grace, and who endeavour to banish from them every serious feeling. The last sentence, which the dying youth began to utter as her spirit was leaving the body, must have been in the ears of her father a dismal foreboding sound:—

"I was present," said a worthy minister of the gospel, on an occasion which introduced this subject, "I was present where an instance of this kind made a painful and indelible impression on my memory. An accomplished and amiable young woman, in the town of ———, had been deeply affected by a sense of her spiritual danger. She was the only child of a fond and affectionate parent. The deep impression which accompanied her discovery of guilt and depravity, awakened all the jealousies of the father. He dreaded the loss of that sprightliness and vivacity which constituted the life of his domestic circle. He was startled by the answers which his questions elicited; while he foresaw an encroachment on the hitherto unbroken tranquillity of a deceived heart. Efforts were made to remove the cause of disquietude; but they were such efforts as unsanctified wisdom directed. The bible, at last—O, how little may a parent know the far-reaching of the deed, when he snatches the word of life from the hand of a child! the bible, and other books of religion, were snatched from her possession, and their place was supplied by works of fiction. An excursion of pleasure was proposed, and declined. An offer of gayer amusement shared the same fate. Promises, remonstrances and threatenings followed. But the father's infatuated perseverance at last brought compliance. Alas, how little may a parent be aware that he is decking his offspring with the fillets of death, and leading her to the sacrifice like a follower of Moloch! The end was accomplished. All thoughts of piety, and all concern for the immortal future, vanished together. But O, how, in less than a year, was the gaudy deception exploded? The fascinating and gay L—— M—— was prostrated by a fever, that bade defiance to medical skill. The approach of death was unequivocal; and the countenance of every attendant fell, as if they had heard the flight of his arrow. I see, even now, that look directed to the father, by the dying martyr of folly. The glazing eye was dim in hopelessness; and yet there seemed a something in its expiring rays, that told reproof, and tenderness and terror, in the same glance. And that voice—its tone was decided, but sepulchral still. "My father! last year I would have sought the Redeemer. Father—your child is"—Eternity heard the remainder of the sentence; for it was not uttered in time. The wretched survivor now saw before him the fruit of a disorder, whose seeds had been sown when his delighted look followed the steps of his idol in the maze of a dance. O, how often, when I have witnessed the earthly wisdom of a parent banishing the thoughts of eternity, have I dwelt on that expression which seemed the last reflection from a season of departed hope, "Last year I would have sought the Redeemer!"

LIBERALITY.

British Christians have, for many months past, referred to America for examples of the power of religion in the various ways in which this holy principle is accustomed to operate. The reference must be greatly humiliating to us, if we contemplate what they are doing by their pens, their preaching, and their prayers, for the revival of religion in their own country, and by their charities for evangelising the heathen. Their generous donations to the missionary treasury have been supposed, in various instances, to have proceeded from a temporary excitement. This was thought to have been the origin of an unexampled contribution and subscription at a meeting in Manchester, two years since; but the year following the gift was repeated, and at a meeting the present year, on the evening of the 31st May, about £1100 were subscribed and contributed in the short space of an hour and a half. It is the result of principle deliberately settled, of a just view of what the gospel requires, and of yielding the heart to the influence of gospel motives. This spirit seems to have gained an extraordinary degree of strength in England, within the last six months, and exerts itself in a way, of which, in our own country, we have no example, except on a limited scale. Considering our means and privileges, the comparison is extremely humiliating to us. We must still look to our transatlantic brethren for examples of christian duty and self-denial.—*Ch. Mirror.*

SCRIPTURAL EARNESTNESS IN RELIGION.

And Michal, the daughter of Saul, came out to meet David, and said—How glorious was the King of Israel to-day!"—2 Sam. vi, 20.

Proud and carnal persons have always ridiculed fervent devotion, as folly or enthusiasm. Satan has long deluded men into a persuasion that such *holy* earnestness is *unprincely*, nay, *unmanly*, unbecoming persons of genius, learning, wealth or influence, and only fit for ignorant, poor persons, women or children. However wise and eminent a man may be in other respects, if he be *scripturally* zealous and devoted to God, he must expect contempt and insult, even from his inferiors and relations: Nay, he need not wonder if he be falsely accused of the most shameless practices. But if the Lord has chosen and accepted us, we should deem such reproaches honourable, and determine to become still more vile, in the eyes of ungodly revilers, by abounding in those services which they despise.—*Dr. Scott.*

A LIBERAL MAN.

An agent, soliciting funds for a certain benevolent object, called upon the minister of a poor country town, made known his object, and inquired of the minister, whether there were any individuals in his parish, who would contribute to that object. The minister answered, No. Then, checking himself, he said, "We have, however, one man, who considers himself as a steward of the property of God. Perhaps he would give something. You will find him upon the mountain yonder." The agent toiled up the steep ascent, and approached his dwelling. It was built of logs, and its door was opened by a leather string. He entered, and made known the object of his visit. "We have," said the benevolent farmer, "for several years, considered all the products of our farm, above what is necessary for the supply of our own wants, as the Lord's property, to be devoted to some good object. We have so disposed of the whole this year, excepting one article, that is, our cheese. It may be worth twenty, or twenty-five dollars. We had not determined to what object to devote it. We will give you that." This man, living in his cabin of logs, and cultivating a small farm upon the mountain, gives, for purposes of benevolence, about three hundred dollars yearly.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

AVARICE OUTWITTED.

The case of John Eyre, Esq. who, though worth upwards of £30,000, was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation for stealing eleven quires of writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Eyre, which shows, in a striking manner, the natural depravity of the human heart; and may help to account for the meanness of the crime of which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favour of a clergyman who was his intimate friend, and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family, to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only £500, leaving the bulk of his large property to go to his nephew and heir-at-law, Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre, rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of £500 in it for the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to die intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clergyman very coolly put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of £200 to his nephew.

EXTRACTS.

None are so invincible as your half-witted people: They know just enough to excite their pride, not enough to cure it.

The reason which is favourable to our desires, appears always the best.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

"SEAT IN THE STREET."—Job xxix, 19.

About sunset we generally went to an open street in the west of Smyrna, where they chiefly resided, and where, in the clear twilight, the families usually seated themselves by the doors to enjoy the cool breath of evening. Such meetings used to remind us of the days of the patriarch, when Abraham received the angels as he sat by the door of his tent, and when Eli, in his ninety and eighth year, as he reclined at sunset on his seat by the way-side, was told by the fugitive soldier that Israel had been vanquished in battle, that his sons Hophni and Phineas were no more, and that the ark of God was taken. The stone benches, too, at every door, explain the exclamation of Job: "Oh, that I were as in months past, in the days of my youth, when my children were about me, when I *prepared* my *seat in the street.*"—(Job xxix, 19.)—*Letters from the East.*

NEWLY DISCOVERED VOLCANO.

A volcano has been discovered in New-South-Wales, near Hunter's river, emitting in the day time a dense volume of flame mingled with smoke, and in the night time a sulphureous bluish column of flame. It does not appear as if an eruption had yet taken place, and the crater seems as if it were hourly extending wider and longer. As no lava has been discovered in the vicinity, and the natives express much astonishment at the phenomenon, it is reasonably inferred that this is its first appearance.

MR. BRUCE'S MANUSCRIPTS.

The entire collection of Mr. Bruce's manuscripts belongs to the daughter-in-law of that distinguished traveller, and was a short time ago deposited at Chelsea hospital. Of the value attached to this magnificent collection of manuscripts, some notion may be formed, when we acquaint the public, that for two articles among the Ethiopic MSS. 2000 guineas were lately offered, and refused. The whole collection, in number of volumes, amounts to 100; of which 24 are Ethiopic, one Coptic, one Persian, and the remainder Arabic. Among the Ethiopic are five large volumes, comprehending the old testament, and the celebrated "Chronicle of Axum."

LEAVES OF THE MULBERRY.

The mulberry is found in different climates, but the juice of leaves grown in the north is much less nutritive than that of the leaves of the south. In this respect mulberry leaves and silk are not less different than wines, according to the climate in which they are produced. In general, every climate and soil that will produce good wheat will produce large succulent mulberry leaves; but these leaves will be too nutritive; they will have too much sap, too much substance and succulency. The wild mulberry, with small leaves, answers better for such a soil, than the grafted mulberry with large leaves. A general rule, and one to be depended upon, is, that the mulberry to produce the best silk, requires the same soil and exposure that the vine does to produce the best wine. Experience has proved, that silk worms, nourished by leaves gathered in a dry soil, succeed much better, produce more cocoons, and are less subject to those diseases which destroy them, than those which are nourished by leaves produced by an extremely rich soil.—*Jour. de Pays-Bas.*

EXPOSURE TO HEAT.

At two o'clock, yesterday, a number of scientific men assembled to witness an experiment by Monsieur Chabert, the person who has gained such notoriety by sustaining heat far beyond the temperature to which it was supposed any human being dared to expose himself. An oven was erected for the purpose, into which M. Chabert entered, when it was heated to 400 degrees. He took in with him a beef steak, which on his retiring, (in about eight minutes), was completely cooked. He swallowed 20 grains of phosphorus, three grains of which, divided into three doses, killed a man not long ago. He also swallowed heated oil at a temperature of 350. Among those present were Dr. Sigmond, Mr. Ferraday, Dr. Nicholl, Mr. Earle, Dr. Davis, Mr. Pettigrew, and Mr. Berry. After the oven had been cooled down a hundred degrees, Dr. Sigmond and Mr. Ferraday attempted to enter it, but were obliged to retreat very quickly.—*London Observer of July* 26.

NEW PLOUGH.

Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq. has left at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, two miniature models of ploughs, made by Mr. Frederick Knight, of Rowley. In the place of a mould board is fixed a piece of wood of a conical form, the largest end of the cone uppermost, and turning on pivots, inserted in timbers, composing a part of the frame of the plough. This revolving mould board receives the furrow slice as it rises from the share, and appears to be calculated to open and turn over the soil with less friction than is necessary in ploughs of the common construction. One of the models is furnished with double mould boards of this description, one on each side of the beam.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Rev. Mr. Ellis' Polynesian Researches, in 2 vols. 8vo. are just published in London. Mr. Ellis was about six years a resident in the South Sea islands.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$150 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	150 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	8 50a9 00
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	6 50a7 00
Feathers,		Pork, mess	12 75a13 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	10 75a11 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 37a5 62	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 50a5 75	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	4 00a4 25	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 12a	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 12a1 16	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	65a70	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	58a60	Bohea, lb	29a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	51a55	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh - -	5
Chenango - - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Rochester - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County -	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara -	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland - -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others - -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - -	do	Columbus -	do
Thames - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, tha his old Stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable; and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.
Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.
SMITH COPELAND.
Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood.* From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility; Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation, from a highly respectable physician of this village, and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fetid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co. H. STORRS & Co. Dr. M. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. A. HITCHCOCK, Druggists, Genesee street: Dr. NEWEL SMITH, and the Proprietor, Liberty st. opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he has established himself. Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it. 34
August 25, 1829. G. MARSHALL.

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.
"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.
WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.
Dec. 16, 1828. 51

LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of JOHN OSBURN; at the offices of E. S. COZIER or JOHN PARSONS, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,
H. W. OSBURN.
Utica, April 7, 1829. 14

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.
Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.
Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged, that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity & Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.
August 25, 1829. 34

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked or one hundred, and to be sold at No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.
Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

DR. ROBERTS'
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most